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EXAMINER	
QUIETT, CARRAMAH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/772,810	KHAN, RAFAY	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carramah J. Quiett	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 January 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,15-23 and 25-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,15-23 and 25-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *05 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment(s), filed on 01/13/2009, have been entered and made of record. Claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-23, and 25-30 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-20, 22, and 27-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Applicant's arguments filed 01/13/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

For **claim 21**, Applicant asserts that Kogan does not teach "acquiring position information of the camera when a photograph is taken and then querying a geographic database to determine a municipality based on the position information of the camera." Examiner respectfully disagrees. In [0024] on page 2, Kogan teaches that the information stored (GPS and compass data) in the digital camera is used to determine...the field of view of each photograph. Also please read pages 1-2, [0015]-[0019]. Additionally, Kogan previously states that the location (position) of the camera within the global coordinate system is used to calculate the field of view of the image ([0016]). Based on the teachings of Kogan, the Examiner maintains the rejection to claims 21 and 23.

For claim 25, Applicant asserts that Kogan does not teach data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates…-- "e.g. a latitude and a longitude" (see Remarks, page 10 of 16). The Examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that

the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a latitude and a longitude) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Accordingly, the Examiner maintains the rejection to claims 25 and 26.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. **Claims 21, 23, 25, and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kogan (US 20040021780).

For **claim 21**, Kogan teaches a method for associating meaningful location information with photographs (figs. 2-6; pg. 2, [0018]-[0028]) comprising:

taking a photograph via a camera (fig. 3, ref. 305; pg. 2, [0021]);

acquiring, by the camera, position information of the camera when the photograph is taken (fig. 3, ref. 320; pg. 2, [0022]);

associating, at the camera, the position information of the camera with a data representation of the photograph (fig. 3; pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]);

sending the position information of the camera and the data representation of the photograph to a computing platform separate from the camera (fig. 4; pg. 2, [0023]);

querying, using, via the computing platform, a geographic database (GNIS) to determine a municipality based on the position information of the camera, the geographic database remote from the camera and the computing platform (fig. 5; pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]);

receiving, at the computing platform, municipality content as a function of the query (fig. 5; pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]);

associating, the computing platform, text indicating a name of the municipality with the picture and displaying the text indicating name of the municipality together with the image (figs. 5-6; pg. 2, [0023]-[0028]).

For **claim 23**, Kogan teaches the method of claim 21 wherein the geographic database is located on a remotely located server (pg. 2, [0023]-[0024]).

For **claim 25**, Kogan teaches a computer-readable recording medium encoded with a computer program that performs a method, the method comprising:

obtaining data from a camera removably connected to a computer platform that indicates geographic coordinates associated with each of a plurality of pictures taken by the camera (pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]);

requesting from a remotely located map service server a municipality name corresponding to the geographic coordinates associated with each of the plurality of pictures (pg. 2, [0023]-[0024]); the remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates; (pg. 2, [0019], [0023]-[0025]) and

if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates in which the landmark is observable, receiving data indicating a name of the landmark (pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]).

For **claim 26**, Kogan teaches the method of Claim 25 wherein the camera is removably connected to the computer platform with a USB cable (pgs. 1-2, [0014], [0023]-[0024]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. **Claims 1-7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imagawa et al. (US Pat. #6,657,666) in view of Pelletier (US Pat. #6,690,883) and Kogan (US 20040021780).

As for **claim 1**, Imagawa discloses a camera (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-48; col. 9, lines 1-6) comprising:

an image acquiring means (ref. 1; col. 4, lines 41-48);

equipment (ref. 2/GPS calculating system not shown in figs.) that determines a physical position (col. 4, lines 49-56);

a database (refs. 5-7) indicating locations of municipalities (col. 5, lines 9-40); and

an application (refs. 6-9) that uses the database, determines in which municipality the physical position is located, associates data indicating a name of the municipality with an image acquired by the image acquiring means and displays the name of the municipality together with

the image (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11). Also see figs. 3-4.

However, Imagawa does not expressly teach an application (refs. 6-9) that associates data indicating a name of the municipality and a name of an associated state with an image acquired by the image acquiring means and displays the name of the municipality and the name of the associated state together with the image without other informational text, wherein text representing the name of the municipality and the name of the associated state is displayed in the image free of a separate border surrounding the text.

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier discloses a camera comprising: an application (115/125/155) that associates data indicating a name of the municipality and a name of an associated state with an image acquired by the image acquiring means and displays the name of the municipality and the name of the associated state together with the image without other informational text, wherein text representing the name of the municipality and the name of the associated state is displayed (col. 3, lines 1-55; col. 4, lines 49-56). In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the application of Imagawa as recited in claim 1 in order provide additional feature of editing the information transferred to the image (Pelletier, col. 3, line 49 – col. 4, line 2).

In a similar field of endeavor, Kogan discloses wherein text representing the name of the municipality is displayed in the image free of a separate border surrounding the text (fig. 6, ref. 610; pg. 2, [0026]-[0028]). As illustrated in fig. 6, ref. 610, a separate border the does not surround the annotation, which appears next to the image in the photograph. In light of the

teaching of Kogan, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the camera of Imawaga wherein text representing the name of the municipality is displayed in the image free of a separate border surrounding the text in order to provide a mechanism for annotating digital images with the names of physical/cultural features recorded within the camera's field of view (FOV) thereby making it easier to determine what the image contains (Kogan, pg. 1, [0005]).

For **claim 2**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the image acquiring means, the equipment that determines a physical position, the database, and the application are all physically located in a single housing (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-56; col. 9, lines 1-6).

For **claim 3**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the equipment that determines a physical position is a GPS unit (col. 4, lines 49-56).

For **claim 4**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the database associates coordinates with municipalities (col. 5, lines 1-43).

For **claim 5**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein municipalities includes cities, towns, and villages (col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11). Also see figs. 3-4.

For **claim 6**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the application associates data indicating a state with the image acquired by the image acquiring means (col. 4, lines 49-56; col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11).

For **claim 7**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier and Kogan, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the database also indicates states (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11).

8. **Claims 8-13 and 15-20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imagawa et al. (US Pat. #6,657,666) in view of Pelletier (US Pat. #6,690,883).

As for **claim 8**, Imagawa teaches a method of operation for photography (col. 4, lines 33-48; col. 9, lines 1-6) comprising:

acquiring an image with a camera (col. 4, lines 41-48);

with position determining equipment associated with the camera (col. 4, lines 49-56), acquiring information indicating a position associated with the camera (col. 5, lines 9-40);

determining a municipality in which the position is located (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22);

associating data indicating a name of the municipality (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11); and

displays the name of the municipality together with the image (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11).

However, Imagawa does not expressly teach associating data indicating a name of the municipality *and a name of a corresponding country with the image*; and displays the name of the municipality *and the name of the corresponding country without other descriptive text* together with the image and *printing* the image with text indicating the municipality *and the name of the corresponding country*.

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier teaches printing the image with text indicating the municipality in the image (col. 2, lines 31-49). In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Imagawa to print the image with text indicating the municipality in the image in order to provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63). Additionally, Pelletier teaches the features of selecting and editing the information being transferred to the image (col. 3, line 56 – col. 4, line 2). The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to have a method comprising associating data indicating a name of the municipality *and a name of a corresponding country with the image*; and displays the name of the municipality *and the name of the corresponding country without other descriptive text* together with the image and *printing* the image with text indicating the municipality *and the name of the corresponding country*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, with the method as recited in claim 8 in order allow the user to optimize the self annotating techniques as taught in Pelletier (col. 3, line 18 – col. 4, line 56).

For **claim 9**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position determining equipment comprises a GPS unit (col. 4, lines 49-56).

For **claim 10**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position determining equipment is installed in the camera (col. 4, lines 49-56).

For **claim 11**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position is expressed as geographic coordinates (col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 40).

For **claim 12**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the municipality is determined using a geographic database installed in the camera (col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 40).

For **claim 13**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 further comprising: adding text indicating the name of the municipality to the image (col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11).

For **claim 15**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the municipality in which the position is located is determined using a remotely located geographic database (col. 4, lines 49-56).

As for **claim 16**, Imagawa teaches a method of operation for photography comprising:

using a database located within a camera (image information recording reproducing apparatus), associating data indicating a municipality with an image taken by the camera (col. 4, lines 38-60; col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11); and

displaying the image with text indicating a name of the municipality in the image (col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11).

However, Imagawa does not expressly teach providing an option to move the text indicating the name of the municipality to any part of the image; adding the text indicating the name of the municipality to be part of the image; and storing the image having the text indicating the name of the municipality.

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier teaches a method of operation for photography comprising: providing an option to move the text indicating the name of the municipality to any

part of the image; adding the text indicating the name of the municipality to be part of the image; and storing the image having the text indicating the name of the municipality (col. 3, lines 1-55; col. 4, lines 49-56; col. 5, lines 51-59). In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the application of Imagawa as recited in claim 1 in order provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63) as well as the additional feature of editing the information transferred to the image (Pelletier, col. 3, line 49 – col. 4, line 2).

For **claim 17**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 16 further comprising:

using a position determining unit associated with the camera to determine a position of the camera when the image is taken (col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 6); and

with the database, using the position to determine the municipality (col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 40).

For **claim 18**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 17 wherein the position determining unit includes a GPS unit (Imagawa, col. 4, lines 49-56; Pelletier, col. 4, lines 49-56).

For **claim 19**, Imagawa, as modified by Pelletier, teaches the method of claim 17 wherein the position is expressed as geographic coordinates (Imagawa, col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 6; Pelletier col. 4, lines 49-56).

For **claim 20**, Imagawa teaches the method of claim 16 further comprising: printing the image with text indicating the name of the municipality in the image (Imagawa col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11) (Pelletier col. 2, lines 31-49).

9. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imagawa et al. (U.S. Pat. #6,657,666) in view of Pelletier (US Pat. #6,690,883) as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Baron (U.S. Pat. #6,459,388).

For **claim 22**, Imagawa teaches the method of claim 8 (col. 5, lines 1-43; col. 6, lines 11-22; col. 7, lines 48-54; col. 8, lines 42-62; col. 9, lines 7-11). However, Imagawa does not expressly teach that the camera comprises a phone equipped with a camera as a feature.

In a similar field of endeavor, Baron teaches take a photograph with a phone equipped with a camera as a feature (col. 5, lines 1-9; col. 8, lines 28-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Imagawa with a phone equipped with a camera as a feature in order to provide a user with information concerning nearby sites (Baron, col. 5, lines 1-9).

10. **Claim 27** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kogan (US 20040021780) in view of Pelletier (US Pat. #6,690,883).

For **claim 27**, Kogan teaches the method of Claim 25 wherein the camera is removably connected to the computer platform (pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]). However, Kogan does note expressly teach the method wherein the camera is connected to the computer platform with a wireless connection with a wireless connection.

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier teaches a method wherein the camera is connected to the computer platform with a wireless connection (col. 3, lines 35-48; col. 4, lines 35-56). . In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Kogan with the wireless connection between the camera and the computer platform as recited in claim 27 in order to provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63).

For **claim 28**, Kogan discloses a device for associating meaningful location information with photographs (fig. 4) comprising:

a computing platform (400) configured to receive data representing a photograph and position information associated with the data from a camera, the computing platform separate from the camera (pg. 2, [0023]-[0024]),

wherein the computing platform is further configured to query a geographic database (GNIS) to determine a municipality where the photograph was taken ; and landmark based on the position information, the geographic database remote from the computing platform and the camera (pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]),

wherein the computing platform is further configured to receive municipality information as a function of the query (pg. 2, [0023]-[0025]), and

wherein the computing platform is further configured to associate and display the text with the photograph (pg. 2, [0023]-[0028] also, please see figs. 5 and 6).

However, Kogan does not expressly teach wherein *the computing platform is further configured to provide an option to select between: (i) text indicating a name of the municipality*

and (ii) text indicating a name of the landmark; and wherein if the text indicating the name of the landmark is selected from the option, the computing platform is further configured to associate and display the text indicating the name of the landmark with the photograph *without displaying the text indicating the name of the municipality with the photograph*.

wherein the computing platform is further configured to receive municipality information *and landmark information* as a function of the query, and *wherein the computing platform is further configured to provide an option to select between: (i) text indicating a name of the municipality and (ii) text indicating a name of the landmark; and wherein if the text indicating the name of the landmark is selected from the option,* the computing platform is further configured to associate and display the text indicating the name of the landmark with the photograph *without displaying the text indicating the name of the municipality with the photograph*. Additionally, Pelletier teaches the features of selecting and editing the information being transferred to the image. In Pelletier, please read col. 3, line 18 – col. 4, line 56. In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Kogan as recited in claim 28 in order to provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63).

For **claim 29**, Kogan discloses a server (fig. 4) for associating meaningful location information with photographs comprising:

the server (405) configured to receive a query to determine a municipality in which a photograph has been taken, the photograph taken via a remote camera (pg. 2, [0023]-[0024]),

wherein the server is further configured to retrieve municipality content and state content from a geographic database (GPS) and send the municipality content and the state content to a computing platform (400) based on the query, the computing platform remote from the server and the camera (pg. 2, [0020]-[0025]), and

wherein the municipality content and the state content are associated with text indicating a name of the municipality and text indicating a name of the state, respectively, the text indicating the name of the municipality and the text indicating the name of the state being associated with and displayed in the photograph via the computing platform (pg. 2, [0023]-[0028]). Also, please see figs. 2-3 and 5-6.

However, Kogan does not expressly teach the text indicating the name of the municipality and the text indicating the name of the state being associated with and displayed in the photograph *without other informative text.*

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier teaches the text indicating the name of the municipality and the text indicating the name of the state being associated with and displayed in the photograph without other informative text (col. 3, line 18 – col. 4, line 56). In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Kogan as recited in claim 29 in order to provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63).

For **claim 30**, Kogan teaches a method for associating meaningful location information with photographs comprising:

receiving a query to determine a municipality in which a photograph has been taken, the photograph taken via a remote camera (pg. 2, [0020]-[0024]); and

sending municipality content to a remote computing platform based on the query, the camera separate from the computing platform, (pg. 2, [0023]-[0028]). Also, please see figs. 2-6.

However, Kogan does not expressly teach wherein an option to select between text indicating a name of the municipality and text indicating a name of a landmark plus the text indicating the name of the municipality is provided via the computing platform, wherein if the text indicating the name of the municipality is selected from the option, the text indicating the name of the municipality and not the text indicating the name of the landmark is displayed in the photograph.

In a similar field of endeavor, Pelletier discloses a method wherein an option to select between (i) text indicating a name of the municipality and (ii) text indicating a name of a landmark plus the text indicating the name of the municipality is provided via the computing platform, wherein if the text indicating the name of the municipality is selected from the option, the text indicating the name of the municipality and not the text indicating the name of the landmark is displayed in the photograph. Additionally, Pelletier teaches the features of selecting and editing the information being transferred to the image. In Pelletier, please read col. 3, line 18 – col. 4, line 56. In light of the teaching of Pelletier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Kogan as recited in claim 30 in order to provide an improved method for annotating captured images with location information (Pelletier, col. 1, lines 39-63).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Grignani (US 2005/0225643) Context enhanced pictures.

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carramah J. Quiett whose telephone number is (571)272-7316. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David L. Ometz/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2622

/C. J. Q./
Examiner, Art Unit 2622
April 11, 2009